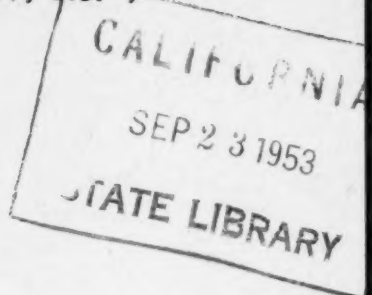


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Bulletin on Current Literature

The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

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The **NATIONAL SOCIETY**
for
CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL

THE EASTER SEAL AGENCY

HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN



The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal society, a nationwide federation of more than 2,000 state and local member societies, provides a variety of needed services in the fields of health, welfare, education, recreation, employment and rehabilitation. Its three-point program is:

Education of the public, professional workers and parents.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of handicapping conditions, and in methods of improved care, education and treatment of the handicapped.

Direct Services to the handicapped, including case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech and hearing therapy, treatment and training centers and clinics, special schools and classes, teaching of the home-bound, psychological services, vocational training, curative and sheltered workshops, employment service, camps, recreational services, and provision of braces, appliances and equipment.

AMPUTATION

737. Aitken, George T. (520 Kendall Professional Bldg., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.)

The juvenile amputee, by George T. Aitken and Charles H. Frantz. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:659-664.

A report of a study of 192 children in a Juvenile Training Program carried out in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In 128 cases of surgical amputation, revision for extensive or poorly placed scar was not necessary, nor were there any tenotomies or re-amputations to further mobilize stumps. Bone overgrowth requiring surgical correction was encountered in eight cases to date. Four neuromata were sufficiently discomforting to require removal, but no operations for removal of spurs were performed. Suction sockets, properly fitted, are superior to conventional above-the-knee prosthesis, the authors believe.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

738. Hutter, Charles G. (6253 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 27, Calif.)

Improved type of hip-disarticulation prosthesis. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:745-748.

A description of an improved type of prosthesis for the amputee with a disarticulation at the hip joint which has been fitted to eight patients, resulting in increased comfort and satisfaction to the patients.

AMPUTATION--MEDICAL TREATMENT

739. Mazet, Robert, Jr. (Wadsworth Hosp., VA Administration Center, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Partial reflection of the pectoralis major; an operation to increase the relative length of short above-the-elbow stumps. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:681-684.

Operative procedures for increasing the length of the stump, performed on three arms in two patients, are described. Above-the elbow prostheses were fitted rather than the shoulder-disarticulation type and provided increased function, plus the preferred prosthetic device. The operation is described as a simple one with no risk to the patient, and permits use of the above-the-elbow prosthesis through an increase in the efficiency of the humeral lever and the amount of stump tissue which can be included within the socket.

740. Spittler, August W. (Walter Reed Army Hosp., Washington, D. C.)

Cineplasty for arm amputees. I. Surgical treatment, by August W. Spittler and George S. Woodard. II. Nursing care, by Clara K. Cleland. Am. J. Nursing. July, 1953. 53:7:802-807.

A brief illustrated description of the cineplasty operation, its value to the amputee who can develop a sense of touch through use of his own muscles, and the relative simplicity of the operation. In the second part of the article, a nurse describes some of the differences found in caring for the amputee undergoing a cineplasty and in caring for the regular amputee.

AMPUTATION (CONGENITAL)

741. New Jersey. Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation (West Orange, N. J.)
Clinic on congenital amputations. West Orange, N. J., The Institute,
1953. 35 p. (Proceedings of the . . . , Vol. I, no. 2, 1953)
Contents: The experimental investigation of congenital deformities, L.
C. Dunn. -Reproductive characteristics of the parents of congenitally mal-
formed children, Douglas P. Murphy. -The role of environment in the pro-
duction of certain congenital defects as illustrated by the postrubella syndrome,
Robert F. Korn. -Pediatrics aspects of congenital amputations, Harrold A.
Murray. -The management of congenital amputations, Henry H. Kessler.

APHASIA

742. Humphrey, M. E. (Warneford Hosp., Oxford, England)
Dysphasia in left-handed patients with unilateral brain lesions, by M.
E. Humphrey and O. L. Zangwill. J. Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psy-
chiatry. Aug., 1952. 15:3:184-193. Reprint.
"Ten carefully selected cases of unilateral brain lesion (five left-sided
and five right-sided) in naturally left-handed patients of good intelligence
were studied with reference to the cerebral representation of language func-
tions.
"Dysphasia was present in all cases of left hemisphere lesion and in all
but one of the right hemisphere cases. On balance the dysphasic symptoms
were more severe in the former group, although defects of calculation were
more prominent in the latter.
"Some theoretical implications in regard to handedness and cerebral
dominance are discussed."--Summary.
743. Stamm, Carl (Tabor Med. Bldg., Philadelphia 14, Pa.)
The significance of aphasia in otology. Laryngoscope. Jan., 1953.
63:1:44-60. Reprint.
"1. A short description of types of aphasia occurring in otological
practice is given.
"2. An amnesic aphasia cured after exposure of an extradural abscess
of the left temporal lobe is reported. The age of the patient (81 years) necessi-
tated differential-diagnostic discussion.
"3. Modern aspects on the psychopathological phenomena observed in
aphasic patients were stressed."--Summary.

ART

744. Kitinoja, Phyllis (Bruce St. Day School for the Deaf, Newark, N. J.)
Creative art and the deaf child. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1953
98:3:312-317, 320-322.
Steps involved in the maximum growth in art expression for the deaf
child are outlined for two groups, children from 2 to 6, and those from seven
to nine. Techniques stimulating creative expression in art are discussed.
Various media are recommended for different stages of art development.

See also 828.

ARTHRITIS

See 829.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

745. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation. New York Chapter (Dr. A. J. Lanza, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

Keeping rheumatic patients employable, from the Conference on Rheumatic Disorders in Industry. Anthony J. Lanza, M. D., Chairman. Industrial Med. and Surgery. July, 1953. 22:7:302-324.

Papers presented at the Conference, held Feb. 4-5, 1953, in New York City, were: The incidence of the rheumatic diseases in industry, Joseph J. Bunim. - Compensation aspects of the rheumatic diseases, Willis M. Weeden. - The role of physical rehabilitation in keeping the patient with rheumatoid arthritis employable, Edward W. Lowman. - Vocational rehabilitation, Henry Viscardi, Jr. - Keeping the patient with rheumatoid arthritis employable, Charles Ragan. - Keeping the patient with gout employable, Alexander B. Gutman. - Keeping the patient with osteoarthritis employable, Edward F. Hartung. - Keeping the patient with a shoulder syndrome employable, Otto Steinbrocker. - The patient with extra-articular rheumatism, Richard H. Freyberg. - Keeping the patient with low back pain employable, W. A. L. Thompson. - Medical recording of the rheumatic disease, S. Charles Franco.

746. Sacks, Sidney

Orthopaedic aspects of chronic arthritis. S. African Med. J. June 20, 1953. 27:25:525-529.

Orthopedic measures employed in relieving and preventing pain, maintaining and restoring joint function, and ameliorating and correcting joint deformity are reviewed briefly. Methods mentioned are mainly applicable to rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis but can be employed in any of the various types of chronic arthritis. Included is a discussion of the use of splints and appliances, injections, and surgical operations.

ASPHYXIA

747. McFarland, Ross A. (695 Huntington Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Anoxia: its effect on the physiology and biochemistry of the brain and on behavior. (22) p. Reprint.

From: The Biology of Mental Health and Disease. New York, Paul B. Hoeber, c1952. Ch. 22, pp. 335-356.

Several studies are reviewed to show how it is possible to relate in a quantitative way alterations in a sensory function, such as light sensitivity, to the amount of oxygen in the arterial blood. Consideration is given to the effects of anoxia on complex mental functions, such as memory, judgment and insight. Experiments at high altitude in the Andes as well as in low-oxygen chambers at sea level are discussed. The final section of the paper deals with the role of anoxia in certain mental disorders and with various suggestions for future research.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

748. Richmond, Julius B. (1819 W. Polk St., Chicago 12, Ill.)

A hearing test for newborn infants, by Julius B. Richmond, Herbert J. Grossman, and Seymour L. Lustman. Pediatrics. June, 1953. 11:6:634-638.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS (continued)

"A simple, readily reproducible test of gross hearing in the newborn infant is presented. Although the test is particularly applicable to adoption problems, it is suggested that this examination be adopted as standard procedure in all nurseries as a part of the routine evaluation of the neonate."

--Summary.

BLIND--ETIOLOGY

749. Zacharias, Leona (Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary, 243 Charles St., Boston 14, Mass.)

Progress in the study of retrolental fibroplasia. Sight-Saving Rev. Summer, 1953. 23:2:68-72.

Research in some of the possible causes of retrolental fibroplasia is reported, and facts on incidence are cited. Research, so far, has failed to give positive information about the cause or prevention of the disease but current studies on a variety of considerations are being made.

BLIND--PARENT EDUCATION

750. U. S. Children's Bureau

The preschool child who is blind. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 23 p. (Children's Bur. folder no. 39-1953.)

A leaflet, the latest in the Bureau's series designed to help parents who have a child with a handicapping condition. Earlier leaflets have been those on epilepsy, cerebral palsy and deafness.

Distributed by the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 10¢ a copy.

BLIND--PREVENTION

751. Davens, Edward (2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Md.)

Health department responsibility for sight conservation. Sight-Saving Rev. Summer, 1953. 23:2:80-85. Reprint.

Visual impairment is identified as a public health problem of top priority due to prevalence of eye defects, preventive aspects, the importance of sight in the normal process of the child's growing up, the cost of visual impairment to society in terms of manpower and dollars, and the complexity of the problem which calls for community action. The author explains why public health methods and the services of state and local health departments are essential to a solution of the problem.

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

752. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

Helping the partially seeing child in the regular classroom. Sight-Saving Rev. Summer, 1953. 23:2:95-99. Reprint. 5¢.

Material in this article is from a pamphlet developed to meet the needs of teachers who do not have specialized services available for helping the partially seeing child in the regular classroom situation. Specific suggestions are presented which will benefit all the children in a class and lessen the possibility of differentiating partially seeing children from their classmates. Adjustments to the classroom environment, modification in instruc-

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

tional methods and materials, adaptations in the daily program, and counseling are covered. While these procedures are not effective in altering the visual status of children, they should help them to use to the best advantage what vision they have.

BRAIN

753. Woolsey, Clinton N. (Univ. of Wis. Med. School, Madison 5, Wis.)

Patterns of localization in precentral and "supplementary" motor areas and their relation to the concept of a premotor area, by Clinton N. Woolsey (and others). 27 p. illus. Reprint.

Reprinted from: Patterns of Organization in the Central Nervous System; Proceedings. New York, Assn. for Research in Nerv. and Mental Diseases, Dec. 15-16, 1950. Vol. XXX, pp. 238-264.

"The pattern of localization in the precentral gyrus of the monkey has been reexamined in detail with 60 cycle A. C. stimulation under 'late pentobarbital anesthesia.' Contributions of this study are the demonstration of a complete pattern of representation in the precentral motor area and for the contralateral musculature in the supplementary motor area. Findings are incompatible with the idea of a premotor area as the concept has been understood during the past two decades.

754. Woolsey, Clinton N. (Univ. of Wis. Med. School, Madison 5, Wis.)

Patterns of localization in sensory and motor areas of the cerebral cortex. 14 p. illus. Reprint.

Reprinted from: The Biology of Mental Health and Disease. New York, Paul B. Hoeber, c1952. Ch. 14, pp. 193-206.

Patterns of localization in afferent and efferent areas of the cerebral cortex were reviewed, new findings presented, and the present interpretation of the phylogenetic development of the rolandic region as seen in a series of representative mammals is discussed. Results are significant for an understanding of the organization of the brain and important for several experimental studies on brain function.

CANCER--MENTAL HYGIENE

755. Abrams, Ruth D. (Social Service, VA Hosp., 150 S. Huntington Ave., Boston 30, Mass.)

Guilt reactions in patients with cancer, by Ruth D. Abrams and Jacob E. Finesinger. Cancer. May, 1953. 6:3:474-482. Reprint.

"... The present report deals with a group of sixty patients with cancer. The purpose of the study was (1) to determine the attitudes of patients and their families toward the discovery of a malignant tumor, (2) to study the effect of these attitudes on the patient, and (3) to offer a plan for more effective care of patients with cancer" Feelings of guilt were present in 93 per cent of a series of sixty unselected cases and were responsible to a marked extent for delay in seeking medical attention, for stimulating feelings of inferiority, inadequacy, dependency and rejection. Feelings were relieved by allowing patients, families and professional persons caring for them an opportunity to discuss the reaction.

CEREBRAL PALSY--CANADA

756. McQueen, Margaret E.

Cerebral palsy mobile unit, by Margaret E. McQueen and Norah M. Barrett. Canadian J. of Occupational Therapy. June, 1953. 20:2:39-41.

A brief description of a mobile clinic which is operated as a summer program by the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. "The purpose of this unit is not to give intensive treatment, but to evaluate the children seen and set up programmes which parents can carry out at home. For this reason the name Parent Education Programme has been adopted."

CEREBRAL PALSY--SWEDEN

757. Nilsonne, H.

Synpunkter på spastikervarden. Nordisk Medicin. Aug. 22, 1952. 48:34:1149-1153. Reprint.

English title: Some considerations on treatment of cerebral palsy.

Presented is a brief historical review of research in spastic paralysis with special reference to the works of Scandanavian investigators. American statistics of Phelps and Pohl are compared with the Swedish census of spastic paralysis; the condition is relatively more common in the United States. Racial differences and disparities in childbirth management are suggested as responsible for this finding. Incidence data from 375 cases are presented. Testing of 251 cases revealed the most favorable psychic development in cases of athetosis and hemiplegia. Therapy in spastic paralysis is surveyed; a total of 351 operations on 189 patients in the series had been performed. The commonest operations consisted of myototomy and partial nerve resections. Myanesin therapy was tried in about 50 cases in the past two years and found to be of some value. Article is written in Swedish with an English abstract.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

758. Sperling, Sydney (Children's Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Hip derangements seen in cerebral-palsied children. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:791-792.

Abstract from: Proceedings, Western Orthopedic Association, Sixteenth annual meeting held at Coronado, California, Oct. 16-18, 1952.

A brief abstract stressing the fact that careful observation of the hip joints of cerebral palsied children should be made since so many tend to have a migration of the femoral head out of the acetabulum. Treatment for frank dislocations, subluxation of femoral heads, and valgus positions of the femoral head is discussed.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

759. Lowinger, Paul (Iowa Psychopathic Hosp., Iowa City, Ia.)

Electric shock in psychosis with cerebral spastic paralysis, by Paul Lowinger and Paul E. Huston. Diseases of the Nervous System. Apr., 1953. 14:4:99-101. Reprint.

"1. Four cases of psychosis in persons afflicted with infantile cerebral palsy are reported. In the hospital these cases were all characterized by periods of mania which emphasized over-compensatory behavior for inferiorities related to palsy.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

"2. The use of electric shock treatment with a definite response in two of these cases is reported....

"3. In neither of the cases treated with electric shock was there any evidence of change in neurologic status.

"4. The level of adjustment following remission of the psychosis in the two cases treated with electric shock was similar to that present prior to the illness."--Summary

CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

760. Berko, Martin J. (Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kan.)

Some factors in the mental evaluation of cerebral palsied children.

Cerebral Palsy Rev. May-June, 1953. 14:5& 6:6, 11, 15.

Factors handicapping the cerebral palsied child in responding to standard intelligence tests are 1) lack of normal social experience, 2) the emotionally toned reaction pattern seen in varying degrees in most cases of cerebral palsy, 3) propositional factors in behavior, emotional lability, and catastrophic reactions, and 4) perceptive defects. The writer suggests approaches and procedures for more properly evaluating mental age through use of standardized tests.

761. De Trautenberg, N. Rausch

L'Examen psychologique des enfants atteints d'encephalopathies avec troubles moteurs; methodes et techniques. Courrier. Mar., 1953. 3:3: 137-143.

"After defining the possible methods of psychological evaluation and reviewing the various test batteries specially designed for these subjects, the author describes the ideal conditions of a psychological examination.... The psychological examination must be part of the overall study of the cerebral palsied child because, more than in any other impairment, the decision to be taken will depend on the global value of the patient, i. e. on his fitness for rehabilitation, his mental abilities and his will to overcome his handicap."--Summary. Summary in English.

CEREBRAL PALSY--RECORDS

See 800.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

762. Bice, Harry V. (N. J. State Crippled Children Comm., 732 Broad St., Trenton 8, N. J.)

Observations on teaching the cerebral palsied. Cerebral Palsy Rev. May-June, 1953. 14:5 & 6:7, 12-14.

Educational and emotional problems of the cerebral palsied child are reviewed for the teacher who has had limited experience with this group in her classroom.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

763. Benson, F. A. M.

Correlation of speech therapy with occupational therapy in the treatment of cerebral palsy. Canadian J. of Occupational Therapy. June, 1953. 20: 2:35-37.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

"Both the occupational and speech therapist are interested in establishing a feeding pattern. For the first it is a necessary social skill and for the second it is one of the foundations for good co-ordination of the speech organs. . . . The importance of this feeding pattern emphasizes the necessity for a programme of integrated treatment in which the child as a whole is studied."

CHRONIC DISEASE--PREVENTION

See 792.

CLEFT PALATE

764. U. S. Children's Bureau

The child with a cleft palate. Washington, D. C., The Bureau, 1953. 13 p. (Children's Bur. folder no. 37-1953)

This bulletin outlines for the parents of cleft palate children the different ways of treating the condition, the special care needed, the importance of early speech training, and tells where parents can go to obtain help in their own communities. This is another in the series of Children's Bureau pamphlets written to help parents who have children with handicapping conditions.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 10¢ a copy.

CLEFT PALATE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

765. Penn, Jack (Brenthurst Clinic, Johannesburg, S. Africa)

The treatment of cleft lip and palate in South Africa; a review of 500 cases, by Jack Penn, G. Clayden and H. Bentel. S. African Med. J. June 6, 1953. 27:23:484-488.

A review of 500 cases treated at the Clinic revealed that 230 had had previous operations, with unsatisfactory results. Some of the aspects of faulty repair are discussed and the proper techniques suggested, as well as methods of administering anaesthesia during operations for cleft lip and cleft palate. A brief outline of the state plan in operation in Pennsylvania is given, to illustrate what services are available there for children with these defects. It is suggested that South Africa should organize the proper facilities and allow only those who are adequately trained to treat children with cleft lip and palate.

COLOR

766. Stacey, Chalmers L. (Dept. of Psychology, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.)

The color preferences of a group of subnormals, by Chalmers L. Stacey and William F. Reynolds, Training School Bul. June, 1953. 50:4:59-64.

Report of a color preference test constructed and administered to 134 subnormal boys and 195 subnormal girls at a State School. Subjects, whose I. Q. 's were determined by use of the Revised Stanford-Binet (Form L), were divided into three chronological age groups. Method of testing was by the Paired Comparison technique, using the colors red, green, orange, blue, yellow, blue-green, violet, and yellow-green. It is suggested that results be applied to academic and vocational classes in institutions, to make play materials and classroom materials more enjoyable for the subnormal.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

767. Child Welfare League of America (24 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.)

Guide to the operation of group day care programs. New York, The League, 1953. 70 p. illus. \$1.00.

A booklet describing day care programs for children 3 to 12 years of age and detailing the organization and responsibilities of the board membership, duties and qualifications of the executive director and staff, the physical plant and its equipment, and health, educational, and casework staffs and their programs. The appendix lists standard furnishings, equipment and supplies needed for both preschool and school-age day care centers. A selected bibliography lists books and pamphlets which might comprise the bookshelf of such centers.

CONFERENCES

768. Anderson, Walter A.

The workshop handbook, by Walter A. Anderson, Rollin P. Baldwin and Mary Beauchamp. New York, Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1953. 65 p.

Published for the Cooperative Program in Educational Administration, Middle Atlantic Region.

Practical suggestions for planning and conducting education workshops, based on the authors' extensive experience and those of school administrators, are given and four types of workshops are described: 1) the continuing workshop, 2) the summer workshop conducted by a university, 3) a workshop organized and carried on by a public school system without university assistance, and 4) the workshop sponsored jointly by a public school system and a university. Chapter 3 is a summary of principles and practices discussed in the handbook, with a list of do's and don't's of workshop practice and a checklist for effective procedure.

Available from Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

CONVALESCENCE--INSTITUTIONS

769. Wisconsin. Central Agency for Chronically Ill, Milwaukee (756 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.)

Are you selecting a nursing home? Important points to consider. Milwaukee, The Agency (1953). 12 p. illus.

"Prepared in cooperation with the Milwaukee Health Department."

A booklet prepared to aid in the selection of a nursing home--what to look for, where to locate lists of available homes, standards to be expected, and ways in which the patient's welfare can be assured. Nursing home operators will find it useful since it reflects the needs of people seeking the right type of home.

See also 793.

CONVULSIONS

770. Crook, William G. (110 W. Baltimore St., Jackson, Tenn.)

Convulsive disorders in children. J. Tenn. Med. Assn. Jan., 1953. 46:1:1-10. Reprint.

CONVULSIONS (continued)

A review of the etiology, diagnosis, and management of convulsions in children and adults, with a discussion of the problem of epilepsy. Drugs used in the treatment of epilepsy are discussed, with results and side effects evaluated.

DEAF--PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST

771. Glowatsky, Edward (New Mexico School for the Deaf, Santa Fe, N. M.)

The verbal element in the intelligence scores of congenitally deaf and hard of hearing children. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1953. 98:3: 328-335.

Three different intelligence tests--the Wechsler, the Grace Arthur, Form II, and the Goodenough "Draw-A-Man"--were administered to 24 deaf and hard of hearing children at the New Mexico School for the Deaf. The verbal elements of the tests were studied with respect to sex differences, effect of bilingualism on test scores, and significant differences between deaf and hard of hearing children. Conclusions drawn from the experiment are presented.

772. Oleron, Pierre (Laboratoire de Psychologie de l'Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets, Paris, France)

Conceptual thinking of the deaf. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1953. 98:3:304-310.

"...behavior of the deaf in sorting tests presents the following characteristics: difficulty in shifting from one sorting principle to another; repetition of one type of sorting already used, thus giving the impression of rigidity; difficulty in explaining the sorting principle adopted.... The view proposed in this paper holds that the difficulties of the deaf come from their attachment to observed data and from the non-subordination of these data to abstract conceptual conditions. This is the mark of a retarded development rather than of a real incapacity. Progress in the use of language and of abstract terms should contribute to the development of conceptual thinking."

Subjects of the experiments of this study were affected with a severe hearing loss, dating from birth or early childhood and consequently, could not learn to speak in the normal way.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 744.

EPILEPSY--ETIOLOGY

773. Berlin, Louis (99 Pennsylvania Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)

Significance of grand mal seizures developing in patients over thirty-five years of age. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 27, 1953. 152:9:794-797.

Records of 125 ambulatory men whose grand mal seizures appeared for the first time at or after 35 years of age were reviewed in order to evaluate diagnostic and prognostic implications of the late onset of seizures. A large proportion of these patients show no destructive process such as brain tumor and have a long course without cerebral deterioration. Careful follow-up is required to detect any change in test findings.

EPILEPSY--ETIOLOGY (continued)

774. Freeman, Walter (2014 R St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.)

Lobotomy and epilepsy; a study of 1,000 patients. Neurology. July, 1953. 3:7:479-494.

A report of a study of 1,000 patients subjected to prefrontal or trans-orbital lobotomy, to determine the occurrence of post-traumatic epilepsy. The occurrence of convulsive seizures in 25.6 per cent of patients after prefrontal lobotomy indicates the seriousness of the problem. Pre-operative electroshock therapy was an insignificant factor, while operative and postoperative complications increased the incidence of postlobotomy epilepsy. The combination most responsible for epilepsy after lobotomy was the presence of organic brain disease, operative complications and multiple lobotomies. The transorbital operation is considered safer.

EPILEPSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

775. Mackay, Roland P. (8 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago 3, Ill.)

The epilepsies; their diagnosis and treatment. J. Mich. State. Med. Soc. June, 1953. 52:6:618-625.

Types of seizures and treatment by various drugs are discussed. The use of the electroencephalogram for diagnosis is explained.

FOOT

776. Diveley, Rex L. (4321 JC Nichols Parkway, Kansas City, Mo.)

Painful feet. Orthopedic and Prosthetic Appliance J. June, 1953. 7:2:23-29.

Discusses the more common conditions causing pain and disability in the feet and outlines treatment which gives relief to various conditions. Shoe corrections are illustrated.

GOUT

777. Smyth, Charley J. (4200 E. 9th Ave., Denver 7, Colo.)

Current therapy of gout. J. Am. Med. Assn. July 18, 1953. 152:12:1106-1109.

A discussion of the management of acute attacks of gouty arthritis, measures employed in the intervals between attacks, and ways of delaying or warding off the complications of the disease. Drugs used in therapy and their clinical results are given. Instructions are outlined on diet restrictions and the treatment of tophi is discussed briefly.

HAND

See 830.

HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT

778. New York. New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

Self-help devices for rehabilitation. New York, The Institute (1953). n. p. illus. (Part 6)

HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT (continued)

This report, the sixth in the series of self-helps, deals primarily with bathroom layouts, equipment and accessories, as well as with the problems of housing and household equipment. Several pages of floor plans are included as a guide to building new bathrooms or remodelling those already in existence.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

See 831.

HEART DISEASE--RECREATION

779. Ross, Lucille J. (801 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A summer camp for children with heart disease. J. Pediatrics. July, 1953. 43:1:67-73.

Physical facilities, programs, and medical aspects of a pioneer camp for children with heart disease, located at Sprout Lake, Verbank, Dutchess County, New York, are described. Founded by the Associated Cardiac Leagues, Inc., an organization composed of five groups of women interested in welfare work, it has demonstrated the feasibility of camping experiences for children with many types of cardiac pathology. Its value in fostering the psychological health of parents and children has been discussed.

HEART DISEASE--STATISTICS

See 809.

HOME ECONOMICS

780. Kristeller, Edith Lind (N. Y. Univ. -Bellevue Med. Center, New York 16, N. Y.)

Work program for the disabled housewife. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. July, 1953. 34:7:411-417.

"A plan of vocational training for the orthopedically handicapped homemaker has been outlined. The special needs of the patients have been discussed and examples given as to how these could be met. The necessity for a wider distribution of knowledge, for more teaching and research has been mentioned and the establishment of training programs in other centers has been urged. A plan of utilizing the facilities of the public utility companies has been presented."--Summary.

HOSPITALS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

781. Clark, Alonzo W.

Planning the rehabilitation unit. Hospitals. July, 1953. 27:7:55-59, 87-88.

A discussion of the essentials of physical and occupational therapy departments in hospitals of various size, including floor plans and administrative details.

INSURANCE (DISABILITY)

782. Research Council for Economic Security (111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.)

Disability insurance, 1952; a review of disability insurance laws. Chicago, The Council, c1953. 30 p. tables. (Publication no. 97) \$1.00.

INSURANCE (DISABILITY) (continued)

A more comprehensive report on disability insurance laws and their operation than previous pamphlets published by the Council, this publication presents in brief form the most current information available on statutory provisions and operating experience under existing programs. A tabular summary of current legislative proposals and a more detailed appraisal of current trends and prospects are included. The textual analysis of both legislation and experience has been expanded.

LATERALITY

See 742.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

783. Levinson, Abraham (30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Mental retardation in children, by Abraham Levinson and Charles Goldenberg. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 27, 1953. 152:9:781-787.

A report of a study of 150 cases of mental retardation at the clinic for mentally retarded children of the Dr. Julian D. Levinson Research Foundation, Chicago. Some of the most important medical aspects of mental retardation are discussed--symptoms and treatment, recognition of retardation, types of retardation, and etiological factors responsible for the condition.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--NURSING CARE

784. Hauser, Mary R. (Rochester Health Bureau, Rochester, N. Y.)

Working with mentally retarded people. Am. J. Nursing. July, 1953. 53:7:822-825.

Discusses briefly the incidence of mental retardation, qualifications for working with the retarded, ways of working with parents of such children, and the need for an understanding of preventive measures and facilities for the care and education of the mentally retarded.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

785. Bergman, Murray (529 Church St., Newark, N. J.)

The value of the Thematic Apperception Test in mental deficiency, by Murray Bergman and Louise A. Fisher. Psychiatric Quarterly Supp. Part I, 1953. 27:22-42. Reprint.

The test was administered to 50 institutionalized mental defectives with atypical mental reactions; it proved to be successful in overcoming resistances and in establishing the "personality profile." In dealing with emotional factors, especially the unconscious, the TAT is valuable for releasing concealed material and lends support to the contention that the mental defective is a personality. Further, the test aids in clarifying diagnoses and in the comprehension of dynamics, facilitating treatment.

See also 766; 832.

MENTAL DISEASE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 774.

MONGOLISM

786. Ingalls, Theodore H. (695 Huntington Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Biologic implications of mongolism. 13 p. illus. Reprint.

From: The Biology of Mental Health and Disease. New York, Paul B. Hoeber, c1952. Ch. 24, pp. 389-401.

A discussion of the characteristics of mongolism and the hypotheses of pathogenesis of the disease. Little positive support is given the argument that this syndrome is of hereditary origin, or due to defective germ plasma. An analysis and the implications of in utero origin of mongolism are given, with a discussion of animal experimentation into the causes of congenital anomalies.

MONGOLISM--ETIOLOGY

787. Cassel, Margaret E. (The Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

A note on exogenous factors in the case histories of mongoloid individuals. Training School Bul. June, 1953. 50:4:65-70.

Case histories of all those classified unquestionably as mongoloids in residence at the Training School were examined for possible exogenous causes in mental deficiency. Possible causes and slight suspicion of possible causes for organic damage are tabulated for 21 boys and 15 girls. Results indicate that mongoloids cannot be considered as a homogenous group free from organic pathologies or conditions which are of etiologic significance in other types of defective children.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

788. Muellner, S. Richard (520 Beacon St., Boston 15, Mass.)

The urinary bladder in multiple sclerosis, by S. Richard Muellner, Julius Loman, and Leo Alexander. J. Urology. July, 1952. 68:1:230-236. Reprint.

A paper dealing with the consequences of multiple sclerosis on the bladder, its associated musculature, and on the mechanism of micturition as a whole. The writers' view of the physiology of micturition is summarized. Thirty-five cases of multiple sclerosis were investigated and the urinary symptoms of urgency, frequency, and incontinence were found to be due to the effect of this disease on the function of the muscles of the pelvic floor, and to a peculiar hyperirritability of the detrusor. Functional integrity of the detrusor can be re-established to a good extent by the use of atropine, amphetamine sulfate, or similarly acting drugs.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--DIAGNOSIS

789. Garcia-Reyes, Jose A.

Adrenocortical function in multiple sclerosis, by Jose A. Garcia-Reyes (and others). Arch. Neurology and Psychiatry. Dec., 1952. 68:6:776-782. Reprint.

Report of a study to evaluate by more precise methods the status of adrenocortical activity in 10 patients presenting classic signs and symptoms of long-standing multiple sclerosis. Adrenocortical response to corticotropin (ACTH) appeared to be normal; although the initial state of adrenocortical function appeared to be below optimal, it was consistent with that of patients suffering from chronic illness. There was no evidence that the specific pathological processes of multiple sclerosis in the central nervous system interfered specifically with hypothalamus-anterior pituitary-adrenal cortex activation.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

See 833.

NEUROLOGY

790. Hellebrandt, F. A. (Univ. of Ill. Research and Educational Hosp., 1891 W. Polk St., Chicago, Ill.)

Kinesthetic awareness in motor learning. Cerebral Palsy Rev. May-June, 1953. 14:5 & 6:3-5.

The writer who is Professor of Physical Medicine and Head of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the Research and Educational Hospitals, University of Illinois, Chicago, reviews the literature on kinesthetic awareness in motor learning, covering half a century, and presenting two irreconcilable theories.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

See 767.

NURSING

791. Hoberman, Morton (N. Y. State Rehabilitation Hosp., West Haverstraw, N. Y.)

Assistive activities for the custodial type patient, by Morton Hoberman and Erbert F. Cicienia. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. July, 1953. 34:7:418-423.

Assistive activities, in helping the custodial patient to perform the activities of daily living, are described and illustrated, and the authors have suggested that the physical medicine and rehabilitation service of a hospital should instruct those who are to be responsible for the home care of such patients. Prolonged hospitalization often results from reluctance of the family to assume the responsibility of the wheel chair patient who is dependent on attendant care for the performance of all daily living activities. Attendants should also be schooled in the protective positioning of the body to avoid disabling accidents caused by bending and lifting.

NUTRITION

792. Brightman, I. Jay (112 State St., Albany, N. Y.)

Prevention of chronic illness; the role of the dietitian and nutritionist. J. Am. Dietetic Assn. Sept., 1952. 28:9:809-814. Reprint.

Nutrition and the part it plays in primary and secondary prevention of chronic illness is discussed, with specific instances of the influence of diet on coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis and on the retardation of certain diseases of later life. In rehabilitation, the problems of obesity and under-nutrition often present a detriment to training in the use of crutches or the application of braces for ambulation.

OLD AGE--INSTITUTIONS

793. National Social Welfare Assembly (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

Standards of care for older people in institutions; Section I: suggested standards for homes for the aged and nursing homes. New York, The Assembly, 1953. 112 p. \$1.00.

A report of the project on standards for sheltered care sponsored by the National Committee on the Aging. The report is in five parts and covers 1)

OLD AGE--INSTITUTIONS (continued)

Needs and service, 2) Personnel, 3) Sponsorship and administration, 4) Physical environment, and 5) Implementation of standards. Bibliography.

ORTHOPEDICS

794. Bul., Tulane Medical Faculty. Nov., 1952. 12:1. Orthopedic issue.

Partial contents: The surgeon's responsibility in the rehabilitation of the amputee, Jack Wickstrom. -Mild bowleg deformities during infancy and early childhood, Guy A. Caldwell. -The orthopedic problem of spina bifida, Edward T. Haslam. -Radioactive isotopes in orthopedics, Robert H. Hutchinson.

Published by the Faculty of the School of Medicine, Tulane University, 1430 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La.

PARALYSIS AGITANS

795. Cooper, Irving S. (477 First Ave., New York 16, N. Y.)

Ligation of the anterior choroidal artery for involuntary movements--parkinsonism. Psychiatric Quarterly. 1953. 27:317-319. Reprint.

"Two cases of ligation of the anterior choroid artery have been reported to illustrate the writer's investigative use of this operation. He has found, following ligation of the anterior choroid artery, in cases of parkinsonism, a diminution or relief of the typical resting tremor in the contralateral extremities. He has not noted any instances of hemiplegia or hemianesthesia following this operation."--Summary.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

796. Markovich, Simon (Mass. General Hosp., Boston 14, Mass.)

Prognosis and progression in parkinson's disease in patients under medical treatment, by Simon Markovich and Robert S. Schwab. Archivio Internazionale di Studi Neurologici. Nov., 1952. 2:1. 9 p. Reprint.

"In a group of 65 patients with Parkinson's disease who have been followed from 2 to 4 years regarding factors associated with progression or the absence of progression it was found: 1) There was no relationship between the history of encephalitis (type), duration of the disease, or age of the subject. 2) There was correlation with progression in the personality type and with the presence or absence of vascular disease."--Conclusion.

PARAPLEGIA

797. Bosworth, David M. (742 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.)

Paraplegia resulting from tuberculosis of the spine, by David M. Bosworth, A. Della Pietra, and George Rahilly. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:735-740.

An article giving statistical data collected during a study of 122 patients at Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., who had paraplegia due to tuberculosis of the spine. Statistics cover condition on admission, status of paraplegia, diagnosis, previous treatment and treatment at Sea View Hospital, mortality and recoveries. Spine fusion is recommended as essential.

See also 815.

PARENT EDUCATION

798. Milliken, Sewall (Div. of Public Health Educ., State Dept. of Health, Columbus, Ohio.)

Group discussion of parents of handicapped children from the health education standpoint. Am. J. Public Health. July, 1953. 43:7:900-903.

To determine the effectiveness of group discussion methods in health education of parents, some of the principles of adult learning are reviewed, relating them to the experiences gained from group discussions of parents of handicapped children.

799. Wishik, Samuel M. (School of Public Health, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Parents' group discussions in a child health conference; an administrative study. Am. J. Public Health. July, 1953. 43:7:888-895.

Report of a study of the administrative problems arising from the introduction of group discussion methods into the traditional child health conference. Experimentation with the new technique was carried on at the Lillian Wald child health station, one of the 80 stations administered by the Bureau of Child Health of New York City. Discussed were details of timing, use of personnel, content of discussions, structure of the group, care of children during the discussion period, size and continuity of the group, frequency of attendance, and selection of topics for discussion.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

800. Blum, Lucille Hollander

Blum-Fieldsteel development charts, based on the norms and observational methods of the Gesell developmental schedules, by Lucille Hollander Blum and Nina D. Fieldsteel. Yonkers, N. Y., World Book Co., c1952. 8 p. charts.

Contents: Manual of directions. -Cumulative record of functional behavior. -Cumulative record of motor behavior.

"... These charts are designed to permit graphic representation of the age at which an infant or pre-school child successfully performs each of a series of significant motor or functional activities.... The charts provide a more precise and specific picture of the child's motor and functional development than is afforded by general descriptive phrases such as 'making progress' or 'improving.' Each chart is in the form of a four-page folder, letter-file size, which may conveniently be filed with other case data for the child" Useful to pediatricians, psychologists, psychiatrists, workers in nursery schools and clinics, rehabilitation work, the charts can aid in presenting developmental data to the layman. The manual of directions presents the procedures for completing the Development Charts and some suggestions for their use.

Available from World Book Co., Publishers, Yonkers-on-Hudson 5, N. Y., at \$2.50 a set (1 manual and 25 charts).

PHYSICAL MEDICINE

801. Dinken, Harold (4200 East Ninth Ave., Denver, Colo.)

Physical medicine and rehabilitation in traumatic conditions. Med. Times. July, 1953. 81:7:466-470.

PHYSICAL MEDICINE (continued)

Briefly presented are the pathologic physiology of trauma and some considerations in the use of physical agents in this condition. A greater appreciation of the use of physical medicine and rehabilitation measures in traumatic conditions will result in more successful management of these cases by the physician, he feels.

802. Zinovieff, A.

The relationship of physiotherapy to occupational therapy in rehabilitation. Canadian J. of Occupational Therapy. June, 1953. 20:2:29-34.

Reprinted from Canadian Med. Assn. J., May, 1953. 68:5.

The author, formerly director of the Division of Physical and Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, discusses the desirability of providing combined training in occupational and physical therapy, as offered now at the University of Toronto and McGill University.

POLIOMYELITIS

803. Physical Therapy Review. July, 1953. 33:7.

Entire issue devoted to articles on the subject.

Contents: The role of the physical therapist in the gamma globulin poliomyelitis prevention study, Carmella Gonnella, Georgianna Harmon, and Miriam Jacobs. -A study of physical therapy for poliomyelitis patients in New York City, Helen M. Wallace, Robert S. Siffert, Margaret A. Losty, and Herbert Rich. -Poliomyelitis: functional progress report of the fifty cases approximately five years postonset, Mary Jane Torp. -Care of patients with respiratory involvement, Zandra S. Ross. -A call bell switch for chest type respirator, John M. Gabala. -Pool therapy; its effect on ventilation of poliomyelitis patients: I. A preliminary report, Lucy W. McDaniel and Virginia M. Badger. -An improved portable apparatus for resistive exercises in the home, Esther Snype.

POLIOMYELITIS--BIOGRAPHY

804. Desmond, Marian L. (Grace-New Haven Community Hosp., New Haven, Conn.)

Back to work after polio. Am. J. Nursing. July, 1953. 53:7:807-808.

A former nurse, now employed in the surgical supply room of the New Haven Community Hospital, recounts her experience with poliomyelitis, her convalescence, and return to the working world. Although still using long leg braces and crutches, Miss Desmond is able to ambulate sufficiently to be employed, and hopes eventually to be able to return to some phase of bedside nursing.

POSTURE

805. Keegan, J. Jay (Dept. of Surgery, Univ. of Nebraska Coll. of Medicine, Omaha, Neb.)

Alterations of the lumbar curve related to posture and seating. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:589-603.

Presents an analysis of the subject of seating in relation to back symptoms. "... This work is based on a careful clinical study of over 3,000 persons with lower back complaints, 1,504 of whom have been operated upon for herniation of a lower lumbar intervertebral disk... as well as on a special study of the

POSTURE (continued)

alteration of the lumbar curve in various sitting and standing positions...."

806. Ward, Moira M. (Eastern N. Y. Orthopedic Hosp. School, Schenectady, N. Y.)

A pattern for organizing posture classes. Nursing World. July, 1953. 127:7:12-14, 35.

A pattern of how to organize and teach children's classes for the correction of faulty posture, based on classes conducted at the Eastern N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital School, is discussed. Components of the pattern cover admission procedures, health inspection and posture appraisal, programs, clothing, equipment and motivation.

PSYCHOLOGY

807. Dawson, A. Ray (VA Hosp., Richmond 19, Va.)

Emotional aspects of medical rehabilitation. South Med. J. Jan., 1953. 46:1:53-57. Reprint.

Emotions of the physician and patient can affect rehabilitation; the physician is urged to know himself, to study the patient's emotional aspects, his goal in life, and then to plan accordingly for medical rehabilitation. Emotional trauma causes frustrations and fears that must be taken into account.

808. Grossman, Maurice (926 Addison Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.)

Emotional aspects of rehabilitation. Am. J. Psychiatry. May, 1953. 109:11:849-852. Reprint.

Disability alters the patient's concept of himself and offers emotional values which patients may not have experienced before disability. The author feels that the only medical stumbling block to rehabilitation lies in the emotional problems of patients. Aspects of recovery which supply the same emotional needs as the values of disability must counterbalance, providing motivation for recovery and independence. The prevention of psychological damage is the responsibility of rehabilitation workers, psychologists, and all those who work with or are close to the patient; all need to have a psychiatric orientation and an understanding of the contribution which each can make to the rehabilitation program.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

809. Hawkins, Charles E. (Bur. of Public Assistance, Soc. Security Adm., Washington 25, D. C.)

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: recipients with heart disease. Social Security Bul. July, 1953. 16:7:3-7.

Based on the survey made in mid-1951 of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled (see #810) this article analyzes the findings with respect to recipients with heart disease. This is the first of several articles based on the study.

810. U. S. Bureau of Public Assistance (Soc. Security Adm., Washington 25, D. C.)

Characteristics of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, mid-1951. Washington, D. C., The Bureau, 1953. 99 p. tables. (Public assistance report no. 22)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

"This report presents basic tabulations and findings from a study made in mid-1951 of the social and medical characteristics of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. . . . The study, conducted on a sample basis, provides benchmark data on the age, sex, race, mobility, living arrangements, past employment, and other social characteristics of the recipients as well as on their impairments, and the medical and rehabilitative services they were provided. . . ."--Foreword. The report consists of statistical tables with brief explanatory texts. A series of articles to appear in the Social Security Bulletin will analyze additional findings (see # 809).

REHABILITATION--TENNESSEE

811. Foote, Robert M. (420 Sixth Ave., N., Nashville 3, Tenn.)

Growth of specialized programs for Tennessee children. J. Tenn. State Med. Assn. Nov., 1952. 45:11:432-436. Reprint.

A review of the growth and development of the programs for handicapped children in Tennessee and the part the medical and dental professions have played in forwarding these programs. The public health program for speech and hearing handicapped children is also described briefly.

REHABILITATION CENTERS

812. Schiffer, Doris Marie

Liberty Mutual's rehabilitation program. Am. J. Nursing. July, 1953. 53:7:834-837. Reprint.

A rehabilitation nurse employed by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in its rehabilitation program, developed for seriously injured individuals who are entitled to workmen's compensation and whose employers are insured with the Company, describes the working of the plan. Duties of the nurse are explained and a case history of one of the program's clients is cited to illustrate the services offered and the results obtained.

SCLEROSIS

813. Lawyer, Tiffany, Jr. (Montefiore Hosp., New York 67, N. Y.)

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; a clinicoanatomic study of fifty-three cases, by Tiffany Lawyer, Jr., and Martin G. Netsky. Arch. Neurology and Psychiatry. Feb., 1953. 69:2:171-192. Reprint.

"This report is based on a study of 53 cases of motor neuron disease, all anatomically verified. There were 51 cases of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and 2 cases of progressive spinal muscular atrophy. These cases conform to the well-known facts that motor neuron disease affects males predominantly and occurs in adults. The clinical onset may be with sensory complaints, although objective signs of sensory alteration are rare. The series differs from many others in that onset with symptoms in the legs was almost twice as common as in the arms. The initial complaints may be one-sided for several months, in rare cases for a few years, before the spread of signs creates the classic picture of symmetric atrophies and pareses. Some patients may survive for unusually long periods, although pathologically there are no differences between these slowly progressive cases and the cases of rapid progression. . . . A single case of associated sensory tract demyelination is interpreted as a complication, rather than a part of the syndrome of amy-

SCLEROSIS (continued)

trophic lateral sclerosis. Both clinically and anatomically, the malady is limited to motor neurons and their processes...."--Summary.

SCOLIOSIS

814. Garceau, George J. (23 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.)

The filum terminale syndrome; (the cord traction syndrome). J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:711-716.

A report of observations made during the study and treatment of three patients presenting symptoms of a progressive spastic paralysis and, especially, the pathological changes found when these patients were subjected to exploratory laminectomy. Patients were under treatment for congenital scoliosis, idiopathic scoliosis, and a recovered case of tuberculosis of the spine. Case histories are presented.

815. Kerr, John G. (Lakeville State Sanatorium, Middleboro, Mass.)

Scoliosis with paraplegia. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:769-773.

The report of a case of scoliosis associated with paraplegia in which the deformity was due to von Recklinghausen's disease; the case is of special interest since complete recovery from paraplegia was achieved as a result of spine fusion alone.

SOCIAL SERVICE (MEDICAL)

816. Dorpalen, Renate (Social Serv. Dept., Univ. Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

The medical social worker's role in patient care. Hospitals. July, 1953. 27:7:90, 92, 94-95. Reprint.

Medical social work, a specialty in the casework field, promotes better understanding of the patient by the doctor and helps the patient and his family adjust to illness. Gaps in community service are the concern of the medical social worker also; the individual patient's needs cannot be met without a knowledge of available facilities and service.

See also 834.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--LEGISLATION

817. Hill, Arthur S. (U. S. Off. of Education, Washington 25, D. C.)

Extending special education through state legislation. School Life. June, 1953. 35:9:140-142, 144.

A review of legislative data on the status of public school special education programs in the United States, with legislative developments between 1949 and 1952 which affected local programs.

SPEECH CORRECTION

818. Illinois. Chicago Public Schools. Division of Speech Correction (228 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Speech correction techniques, materials, references. Chicago, The Division, 1952. 71 p. illus. Mimeo.

SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

Bibliographies of reference books, pamphlets, and reprints on the scientific, technical treatment of general and specific aspects of speech disorders and on practical speech therapy. Materials and activities useful in work with children are listed and described. Original activities contributed by members of the Division of Speech Correction staff and found to be effective are described.

819. Moses, Paul J. (2000 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif.)

Speech and voice therapy in otolaryngology. Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Monthly. July, 1953. 32:7:367-375.

Diagnostic and therapeutic techniques in voice and speech are not discussed in detail but the writer points out some of the medical problems of voice and speech with which the otologist should be familiar. Training programs for eye, ear, nose and throat departments of medical schools should stress voice and speech therapy more than they do, he believes.

SPEECH CORRECTION--DELAWARE

820. Lore, James I., Jr. (Dept. of Public Instruction, Dover, Dela.)

Speech and hearing therapy in Delaware. Del. School J. Apr., 1953. 18:4:8, 20. Reprint.

Delaware's speech and hearing program on a state-wide basis is described. A staff of six speech and hearing therapists work with the Supervisor for the Education of Exceptional Children, conducting surveys in the fall, determining the services necessary and scheduling programs for specific schools. Diagnostic hearing evaluation is provided at the Audiology and Speech Center of the Delaware Hospital; referrals are through the school nurse or appropriate visiting teacher. The Division of Crippled Children's Services of the State Board of Health extends this service to school children.

SPEECH CORRECTION--TENNESSEE

821. Foote, Robert M. (420 Sixth Ave., N., Nashville 3, Tenn.)

Toward better speech and hearing; Tennessee children are tested by State Crippled Children's Service, by Robert M. Foote and Sylvia Stecher. The Child. June-July, 1953. 17:10:154-157.

Tennessee's over-all program to find, treat and rehabilitate children and adults handicapped by speech and hearing defects is discussed briefly; this article deals with the screening and referral of children both preschool and school age. This particular phase of the program is under the direction of the Crippled Children's Service of the State Department of Public Health. Some of the centers set up to provide speech correction are discussed briefly.

SPEECH CORRECTION--MENTAL HYGIENE

822. Personality development and speech therapy. Western Speech. Jan., 1953. 17:5-17. Reprint.

"A condensation of papers presented in the section on 'Personality development and speech therapy' at the National Convention of the American Speech and Hearing Association, December, 1951... by Gordon M. Low, chairman, Boyd V. Sheets, Paul H. Ptacek, and Jane Beasley."

SPEECH CORRECTION--MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

Contents: Possible personality changes as a result of speech therapy, Gordon M. Low. -Trends toward integration of personality development and speech therapy, Boyd V. Sheets. -Possible deterrents to a closer integration of personality development and speech therapy, Paul H. Ptacek. -Description of a program in which there is an attempt to achieve closer integration between personality development and speech therapy, Jane E. Beasley.

SPINA BIFIDA--NURSING CARE

823. Deaver, George G. (111 E. 76th St., New York, N. Y.)

Home care for the child with spina bifida, by George G. Deaver and Jean McCarthy. Nursing Outlook. June, 1953. 3 p. Reprint.

The public health nurse and her role in parent education and counseling on the problems of the child with spina bifida are discussed. Nursing procedures in the home--the prevention of deformities and infections, bladder and bowel training--and a program of habilitation through teaching the activities of daily living and selfcare, insofar as possible, are outlined. A program of home care for the child at various age levels is included.

TUBERCULOSIS

See 797.

TYPING

See 830.

U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU--PROGRAMS

824. U. S. Children's Bureau

A research program for the Children's Bureau, by Helen Witmer. Washington, D. C., The Bureau, 1953. 44 p.

An analysis of the Children's Bureau's past research activities and their relation to the laws under which the Bureau operates, with an outline of present activities in other fields and suggestions on the focus, scope and topics for study which might be included in future research programs of the Bureau. Methods by which research might be carried out are proposed.

Available from U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D. C.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--ILLINOIS

825. Gellman, William (231 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.)

A workshop for overcoming barriers to employment, by William Gellman and Simon B. Friedman. Vocational Guidance Quarterly. Summer, 1953. pp. 29-32.

A description of the work of the Vocational Adjustment Center of Chicago, a non-sectarian workshop established by the Jewish Vocational Service to serve handicapped persons possessing working capacity but showing a consistent pattern of non-acceptance of proffered positions, employer rejection, or job hopping. The workshop attempts to offer customary industrial work conditions with respect to wages, hours, conditions of work, type of work, and employer-employee relations. Results with clients are discussed.

WALKING

826. Saunders, J. B. Dec. M. (Univ. of Calif. Hosp., San Francisco 22, Calif.)

The major determinants in normal and pathological gait, by J. B. Dec.

WALKING (continued)

M. Saunders, Verne T. Inman and Howard D. Eberhart. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:543-558.

A paper limited to the consideration of the primary determinants of human locomotion and their relationship to pathological gait. It is the authors' expectation that through an appreciation of these fundamental determinants, the orthopedic surgeon will be able to analyze disorders of locomotion more precisely and to apply corrective measures with a better understanding of the interrelationships existing between the various segments of the locomotor mechanism.

827. Steindler, Arthur (Mercy Hosp., Iowa City, Iowa)

A historical review of the studies and investigations made in relation to human gait. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. July, 1953. 35-A:3:540-542, 728.

A review of the literature in the field of the mechanics of human gait and the advances made in research through the use of the electromyograph.

WRITING

See 830.

NEW BOOKS BRIEFLY NOTED

ART

828. Paine, Irma Littler

Art aids for elementary teaching; a handbook. Minneapolis, Burgess Publishing Co., c1953. 88 p. illus. Spiral binding.

Theoretical and practical information on the objectives of art education, teaching art appreciation, the elements and principles of design, media for a variety of art processes, and chapters on construction and handwork and the lettering of posters are included in this handbook, for the guidance of art teachers in elementary schools. Methods suggested have been used successfully in the field of school art education.

Available from Burgess Publishing Co., 426 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis 15, Minn., at \$2.25 a copy.

ARTHRITIS

829. Phelps, Alfred E.

Your arthritis; what you can do about it. Rev. ed. New York, Wm. Morrow & Co., c1953. 192 p. illus. \$3.00.

Planned for the layman, this book indicates what the patient can do, while under the doctor's care, for adjusting to the limitations of arthritis. Revised and expanded, the ten-year classic in the field of arthritis explains the role of new drugs and evaluates results which have been obtained through their use. Chapters discuss the effects of rest, posture, and diet in the course of the disease. A concluding chapter deals with contributions to the solution of the problem of arthritis which the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation has made.

HAND

830. Smith, N. P.

Pre-vocational dexterity training. Chicago, The Author, 1953. 89 p. illus. Typed.

A paper submitted to... the faculty of the Dept. of Education in candidacy for the degree Master of Arts, University of Chicago.

An unpublished thesis, this handbook on training for manual dexterity covers a system of physical exercises found helpful in dexterity development, left-hand penmanship, one-hand touch typing, developing function in restricted hands, prosthesis training, activities for developing dexterity, and problem solving. Appendices contain diagrams of mechanisms for individual exercises, penmanship aids, and typing aids, and an unpublished paper on left-hand writing by Dorothy Jeffery, OTR. The thesis would be of interest both to the physical therapist and the occupational therapist. The author surveyed the Chicago area to discover possible facilities available for such training; she describes her results and also includes a description of the hand training program of the New York Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, begun in 1948. Techniques in this program are presented in detail in the thesis.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

831. Karmel, Ilona

Stephania. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953. 375 p. \$3.75.

For a year a room in a Swedish hospital is occupied by three women -- Thura, a sixteen-year old completely immobilized by polio, Froken Nilson, an incurably romantic spinster from the provinces whose compulsive eating complicates the healing of a broken leg, and Stephania, a Polish refugee whose hunchback was the result of Nazi indifference to inmates of the ghetto and concentration camp. Against the routine and psychology of hospital life, the influence of Stephania on her wardmates, and theirs on her, slowly unfolds; while none is physically rehabilitated as she had hoped, all are able to face the world of reality with more maturity.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

832. Sarason, Seymour B.

Psychological problems in mental deficiency; 2d ed. New York, Harper & Bros., c1953. 402 p. illus. \$5.00.

Since the first edition appeared in 1949, this book has served as a standard text on current psychological trends and practices in mental deficiency. The second edition is unchanged except for the addition of three chapters on the interpretation of mental deficiency to parents, the question of institutionalization faced by parents, and the problem of adequate training in parent relations that professional personnel fail to receive.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

833. Netter, Frank H.

Nervous system; a compilation of pathological and anatomical paintings prepared by Frank H. Netter, with a foreword by John F. Fulton, M. D. Summit, N. J., Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, c1953. 143 p. illus. (Ciba collection of medical illustrations, V. I.) \$6.00.

NERVOUS SYSTEM (continued)

104 illustrations of the nervous system which originally appeared in the Ciba Clinical Symposia are presented with descriptive texts prepared by three well-known neurologists. A detailed index of over 3,000 subjects, cross referenced for ease in locating information, is appended. Sections of the book deal with anatomy of the spine, the central nervous system, functional neuro-anatomy, the autonomic nervous system, and the pathology of the brain and spinal cord--the last section including illustrations of hydrocephalus, spina bifida, cerebral birth injuries, etc.

Available from Publications Department, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J. (Payment in advance.)

SOCIAL SERVICE (MEDICAL)

834. Field, Minna

Patients are people; a medical-social approach to prolonged illness. New York, Columbia Univ. Pr., 1953. 244 p.. \$3.75.

Total medical care of today, based on recognition of the interrelationship of social, emotional, and pathological forces, was pioneered at Montefiore Hospital in New York City, a voluntary general hospital devoted to the scientific study and treatment of prolonged illness. Mrs. Field presents case material and concepts drawn from experience with the program at Montefiore, discusses the extent and ravages of prolonged illness, its impact on the family group, implications of hospitalization, the present trend to shorter hospitalization, and the patient's adjustment to illness. What she propounds is a sane and sensible philosophy in the treatment of the individual who is ill, stressing his dignity and human worth in spite of disease. The book concludes with a long-range view of social, economic and emotional problems of prolonged illness with which the family and community must cope.

November 1953

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